

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

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JAMES HARLAN, JR.
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March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

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Frankfort, April 22, 1863—L.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 21, 1863

Unnecessary Trouble

[Under this very significant caption, the *Christian Advocate* and *Journal* philosophizes thus very instructively.]

People endure a vast amount of unnecessary, unapplied trouble. If we had only the afflictions sent by God, or if we were content to bear only the evil of to-day and, were not constantly standing on tiptoe, looking out of the present into the future, espousing its store of misery; and if we were not so energetic in packing into the experience of now, sorrows that belong to another date, perhaps belong to the past, and which ought to be buried, or that belong to the future, and ought to be compelled to bide their time, we should be far more happy, and should soon learn that a large part of the trouble of life is borne unnecessarily.

Young and elderly persons often fall victims to a very simple mistake, and pain themselves greatly without good cause. Both classes are apt to believe that because their acquirements or tastes do not agree with their time of life.

The sensitiveness of intelligent youth is here, because, despite education and genius, there is that mortifying consciousness in company of imperfection, and of inability to do what few onlookers and auditors could be easily done; but would not a little reflection and knowledge of mankind save him from that trouble? It would undoubtedly comfort such persons to remember that, though education begins the gentleman, subsequent reading of books and men, good company, observation of the world, are needed to complete him; and that, so far from allowing the consciousness of imperfection to trouble and harrass him, he should regard it as natural experience, and be stimulated by it to diligence in the subsequent parts of his education for life. If the young would be content to be young, and to be treated as such, they would often suffer less than they do.

On the other hand, elderly people are often made to wince because their tastes are such as do rather become youth than age. Their desires are constantly fresh; they go about their pleasures and pursuits as if they were only beginning life; nay, some of their greatest vices do actually begin to live in their old age; and it is no wonder that they get pain and ridicule, who though old men, act as if they were boys; but it is all trouble of their own woeing. Let elderly folks be content to be so; let them not chafe and grow testy if young people do not go into rapture when they join them, and if they often find incidents to remind them that they are not now as youthful as they were forty years ago. It may be that they have never yet felt old, or thought of themselves as other than comparatively youthful, so quietly does time steal away, and so gently does he let men slide down hill; but other people see the grey hairs here and there unknown to their owner; and nobly will ever think of them now in connection with their youth, except the few who still live that knew them in those days when the names of scarcely any of their playfellows and friends had gone to fill the register of death—names that for many years past have only been heard at long intervals.

In order, then, to avoid needless trouble, let young and old be satisfied with the tastes, pleasures, occupations, and position natural to their respective ages.

II. We often trouble ourselves unnecessarily in consequence of what we regard as our stupidity. Probably we are stupid often, and in many things; but still it does not follow that because we do not learn some things quickly, or perceive truths or appliances as readily as our neighbors, we are lacking in intelligence; there are many branches of learning which men study for which I am incompetent, simply because I have not prepared to learn them; and before I could appreciate their niceties I must have been educated for them. In some of the large mills in the cotton districts they will admit clerical visitors readily, but will refuse to allow some of their lay friends to accompany them in their inspection of machinery; but why the distinction? Because the clergy have not the eye of the mechanist, but possibly their friend has; and if so, he will discover speedily the simplicity of some novel, costly, valuable invention that is as yet peculiar to that establishment and which in these days of competition they wish to keep secret. The mill owner does not, certainly, compliment ministers upon their mechanical talents or powers of observation; but he offers no insult by the distinction he makes, and only acts upon a great truth, namely, that man to see must not have his eyes helden; and that, unless in any given subject he has had preparatory teaching, he cannot fully understand or appreciate it.

III. Akin to the last-named way of inflicting needless misery, is the voluntary disregard of ignorance. People will persist in talking about things they do not understand to the people who do understand them. If they did this for instruction, well; they would learn. Because, if you wish to know a subject, talk about it to a man who is master of it; if you wish to know the man, talk to him about something else. But some talk for talking's sake, or for self-display; and they get the wretchedness of being made to feel that they are great fools.

It is often wise for one's credit sake to keep quiet. The historic, silent gentleman at dinner, who though he had not spoken, greatly impressed his neighbors by his appearance, and made them think him some one of thought and dignity, spoiled all when he exclaimed, "On seeing a dainty dish brought up, 'Ah! there's the jockies for me.' He illustrated Jeremy Taylor's saying, 'Some people's heads are like a bell, in which there is nothing but tongue and emptiness.' But we may add, there is no need for any one to give himself the trouble of ringing out the fact concerning himself.

IV. How many torment themselves by jealousy! But where is the need? Why should Mr. Plain be always at fever-heat about Mr. Power's sermons or speeches? Why be jealous of his abilities, or anything but pleased because he is able by his talents to attract hearers? Bring Mr. Power down from his pedestal, friend Plain would not be raised to it. Many a worthy man has lost his appetite, his sleep, and his joy of life by his absurd yielding to jealous, capricious feelings against his acquaintance. We may see faults in our neighbor, and charity never says, "Do not see them," because we must then be blind; but for our own country's sake let us avoid a jealous spirit, and try to be large-hearted, and willing to rejoice in the well-doing of all, and not so fix our gaze on others' mishaps as to fail to see their excellencies.

V. All along our path of life lie unappropriated blessings, in default of not using

which we get trouble. There is no greater thief of present enjoyment, or infliction of needless regret than that restless spirit which impels men to keep their joy in desire. Always wishing for, if they go in hot gallop in pursuit, and seldom obtain it. Covetous for that which they have not, they do not pause to enjoy that which they have—good in possession.

VI. His is needless misery who preferring happiness to perfection, misses both. Pleasure that comes by hap or hazard is very fleeting, and easily scared away. Joy that comes from God the fount of joy, excellence of character formed by his truth, and the grace of his spirit, are constant in their power and presence to delight and content the mind."

Women And The War.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

In the newspapers and magazines you shall see many poems—written by women who weekly term themselves weak, and most easily protest to represent only the weak among their sex—tumultuously discussing the duties which the weak owe their country in days like these. The invariable conclusion is, that, though they cannot fight, because they are not men,—or go down to nurse the sick and wounded, because they have children to take care of,—or write effectively, because they do not know how,—or do any great and heroic thing, because they have not the ability—they can pray; and they generally do close with a melodious and beautiful prayer. Now praying is a good thing. It is, in fact, the very best thing in the world to do, and there is no danger of our having too much of it; but if women, weak or strong, consider that praying is all they can or ought to do for their country, and to settle down contented with that, they make as great a mistake as if they did not pray at all. True, women cannot fight, and there is no call for any great number of female nurses; notwithstanding this, I believe that to-day the issue of this war depends quite as much upon American women as upon American men,—and depends too, not upon the few who write, but upon the many who do not. The women of the Revolution were not only Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Read, and Mrs. Schuyler, but wives of the farmers and shoemakers and blacksmiths everywhere. It is not Mrs. Stowe, or Mrs. Howe, or Miss Stevenson, or Miss Dix, alone, who is to save the country, but the thousands upon thousands who are at this moment darning stockings, tending babies, sweeping floors. It is to them I speak. It is they whom I wish to get hold of; for in their hands lie slumbering the future of this nation.

LETTERS FOR SOLDIERS.

And follow the soldier to the battle-field with your spirit. The great army of letters that marches Southward with every morning sun is a powerful engine of war. Fill them with tears and sighs, lament separation and suffering, dwell on your loneliness and fears, mourn over the dishonesty of contractors and the incompetency of leaders, doubt if the South will ever be conquered and foresee financial ruin, and you will damp the powder and dull the swords that ought to deal death upon the foe. Write as tenderly as you will. In camp the roughest man idealizes his far off home, and every word of love uplifts him to a lover. But let your tenderness untold its sunny side, and keep the shadows for His pity who knows the end from the beginning and whom no foreboding can dishearten. Glory in your tribulation. Show your soldier that his unfading courage, his undying fortitude, are your crown of rejoicing. Incite him to endurance by your inspiration. Make a mock of your discomfort. Be unwary in details of the little interests of home. Fill your letters with kittens and canaries, with baby's shoes and Johnny's sled, and the old cloak which you have turned into a handsome gown. Keep him posted in all the village gossip, the lectures, the courtings, the sleigh rides, and the singing schools. Bring out the points of the world in strong relief. Tell every sweet and brave and pleasant and funny story you can think of. Show him that you clearly apprehend that all this warfare means peace, and that a dastardly peace would pave the way for speedy, incessant, and more appalling warfare. Help him to bear his burdens by showing him how elastic you are under yours. Hearten him, enliven him, tone him up to the true hero pitch. Hush your plaintive Misere, accept the nation's pain for penance, and commission every Northern breeze to bear a Te Deum laudamus.

He Died Rich.

People said this everywhere, when the morning papers announced the death of John Russell, President of the —— Bank. They said it on Wall-street, where they count wealth by hundreds of thousands, and they said it in elegant parlors, and by luxuriant breakfast tables, all over the squares and avenues in the great city; they said it too in dark alleys and squalid homes where all his thousands could not buy back to the millionaire one hour of the life that was to them a burden and a misery. Everywhere it was the same story, "He died rich."

His family and his friends thought so as they gathered around the bedside of the dying man; and you, reader, would have thought so, too, if you could have looked around that chamber, into which death was entering with his footfalls and his ghastly presence.

Oh, it was a princely room. Rare pictures flushed the walls that winter day with the glory of Arcadian Summer, the fairest blossoms of Southern Mays were piled thick upon the costly carpet; and the daintily embroidered drapery fell in soft, crinkled clouds from the massive bedstead. And the owner of all this magnificence lay there dying; and through all his life of more than three score years he had toiled and struggled for this—to die rich! He had bought lands and sold them! he had sent richly freighted ships to foreign ports! he had owned shares in railroads and stocks in banks, and now—

Ah! there was an angel who stood at the bedside of John Russell in that dying hour, and the man had nothing out of all his life to give him; no generous noble, self-sacrificing deeds, which would have been pearls, and gold, and all precious jewels in the hand of the angel; so he wrote down at the last chapter of John Russell's life, "He Died Poor."

And John Russell saw the words as his soul followed the angel on that journey, which sooner or later, we must take, and he knew then, for the first time, that all the labor and toil, and struggle for life on the earth, had only brought him this verdict at the bar of the Kingdom of Heaven, "He Died Poor."

"He died poor." A very few persons said this of an old man wholy in a back chamber of a small, dilapidated building, whose solitary window looked out on the back garden of John Russell's residence. The floor was bare, and there were only a few chairs,

a table, and a low bed in the room. By its side stood an old black woman, whom the dying man had occasionally furnished with an armful of wood, or a loaf of bread. She moistened his lips with water, or held the tallow candle close to his dim eyes, so that he might once more see the lights of the world. He had not a dollar upon the earth; his fortune had taken wings and flown away; his wife and children had gone before him, but the grateful old black woman whom he had saved from starvation.

But the angel with the book stood there too, and looking over the old man's life, he saw how many good, and gentle, and generous deeds brightened every year; how he had been kind to the suffering, and forgiven such wrongs as make men fiends, and striven through all the trials and temptations of his long, sad life, to be true to God and himself. So the angel wrote under the last chapter of this man's life, and every letter shown like some rare setting of diamonds, "He Died Rich."

And the old man knew it, too, when he stood at the silver gates of the Eternal City, and they led him in, and showed him the inheritance to which he was heir."

There was the house not made with hands, with its columns of pearl, and its ceilings of jasper, with its pleasant rooms, and its lofty halls, and its mighty organs, from which peal forever the notes of praise to our God!

There, too, was the pleasant landscape with its green avenues, its golden pavilions, its trees waving in the joy of eternal leaves, and its silver meadow lands sloping down to the river of eternal waters. He was heir to all these things, for he had laid up for himself a crown of glory in the kingdom above, where "mirth and rust do not corrupt."

Good Work.—A correspondent sends us an account of the gallant conduct of Henry Shaler, of this city, at the battle of Gettysburg, written by a son of Daniel Noble, of this county, to his mother, which deserves as wide publicity as the papers can give it. Young Shaler, has more than equalled the mythical performance of the Irishman who "surrounded" half dozen of the enemy and captured them. We are proud of him. His parents live on south Alabama street, in this city. They are Germans. Young Noble says: "Harry is a brick; he did more, that is, he took more prisoners, in the battle of Gettysburg than any other man in the army. He took in all twenty-five men; one lieutenant and eighteen men at one time; he took them by strategy that was strategy; he surrounded them, and they had to give up. On the morning of the 4th he went out with his poncho over his shoulders so that the rebels could not see his coat, so they thought he was one of their own men; he went up and told them to lay down their arms and come and help carry some wounded off the field; they did so; when he got them away from their arms he rode up to the lieutenant, and told him to give up his sword; the lieutenant refused at first but Harry drew his pepper box, and like Crockett's coon the lieutenant came down without a shot. Harry then took them all into camp. He took a captain and five men at another time, making twenty-five in all, which is doing pretty well for a little Dutchman, and he deserves to be remembered for it."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The Dead Letter Office.—There has been published an article giving statistical and other details in regard to the Dead Letter Office at Washington. Below will be found a few items gathered from the experience of a gentleman connected with that branch of the service:

The Inevitable P. S.: Letters are daily examined in the Dead Letter Office, for the purpose of selecting those with valuable enclosures. A clerk of inquiring mind, who had that duty to perform one day last week, placed by themselves all letters written by females, and at his leisure ascertained that there were only 875, out of 6,850, with the P. S. and some contained three. The 875 were written, no doubt, by strong-minded women.

Here are some specimens of the thousand and one ways in which correspondents terminate their letters:

"Blots excuse, mistakes forgive—
Think of the writer as long as you live."
"If I my trust betray,
I shall forever die.
Good bye."

"I still remain the same old sixpence, and Lydia at that,"

"The grass grows green around the stump—
You are a great big sugar lump."

"Believe me as ever your loving friend,
ANNIE, JR.

"You are the rose of the mountain,
And the lily of the West—
You are the only companion—
You are the one I love best."

"Don't let any one see this.
CHARLES & HATTIE."

"The rose is sweet,
The lily is blue,
And so are you.
T. M."

"If you conclude to save my life, send me your heart direct.
MOLLIE."

"Hoping that when we meet again, we may meet like angels in Heaven."

"Your affectionate Lover."

"Excuse my way of spelling, for you now me."
"Your friend,
SAM."

"Adieu, and may the benediction of these covering heavens fall on thy head like lead."

"Yours respectfully, au revoir."

"Box 936, City."

"I know that nothing is improbable in these days, since Tom Thumb has departed the single life."

"Truly your friend,
J."

"Write to me as soon as possible, if not sooner."

"I remain yours truly,
DELLA."

"David, if you don't get my letters, I don't want you to think I don't write to you. A kiss and then I will leave you for this time. I love you as I love my own life. I remain your true lover until death. From MARY."

"No one to love—none to care—
None to respond to this heart tenderness,
Sad is my heart—joy is unknown,
For in my sorrow I'm weeping alone—LIE."

"My dearest girl just bear in mind
A constant friend is hard to find;
Give my respects to all.
No more this time. Yrs., NAT."

"From your Rose. I wish that you was a coming home now, you would get some tight hugs."

"We want you to make for the church," said a vestryman to a carpenter, "two new commandment boards. We want them of free, sound timber, with no knots in it."

"You'd better take some of the 'nots' out of the commandments then," replied the carpenter.

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An old friend of ours in Indiana writes to us that he caught two fawns in a single hunt and sold them for forty dollars. Thrift follows such fawning.—*Prentiss*.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, Aug. 1.]

During the last day or two we have been favored with opportunities of conversing with gentlemen who represent nearly all of the original seven seceded States. These gentlemen were, as a general thing, intelligent, reflecting men, who have watched the course of events in the Southern States with hope of ultimate success. Several of those with whom we conversed had been engaged in the military service of the Confederacy for more than two years, thus proving how sanguine were their hopes of establishing the independence of the Confederate States. But recent events have dissipated those hopes, like mist before the morning sun.

One of the gentlemen with whom we conversed was from Georgia, and had been one of the first to take up arms in behalf of what he deemed the sacred rights of the South. He now frankly acknowledges that he acted more from impulse than from mature judgment. He acknowledges that he was mistaken in another important particular—that was, he had under estimated the character and feelings of the people of the North, while he had over estimated the prowess and abilities of the people of the South.

When the question of secession was brought prominently before the people on the election of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, a current of excitement swept over the country with irresistible force carrying everything before it. They (the people of the South) have measured their strength with the power of this government, and have found themselves wanting in so many things essential to success against a great power, that many persons who twelve months ago repudiated the idea of restoration with most bitter indignation are now ready and waiting for some proposals from the Government looking to a restoration of the Union as being the best and only way of alleviating the distresses of the people.

In the opinion of our informant, the time for deluding the people by boastful claims of Confederate victories is past. It is hard to make them believe the reports which are daily circulated by the newspaper press of victories achieved by Southern arms. So long as Vicksburg held out there was hope, for they regarded it as impregnable; yet, when the news of its fall became known, the people at once gave up all hope of final success. Nor was this feeling confined alone to the citizens. It was shared by the armies of the Confederacy. The veterans who had fought the advancing Federals at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Stone river, and had seen their terms of enlistment expire, shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the *sense of the full term held been served*. The legal heirs of volunteers who die in service shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

The term of service is three years or the war.

This is the only regiment of Veteran Cavalry to be raised in the State, and consequently is the only mounted Regiment which will receive the above splendid bounty. The inducements to enter this Regiment are believed to be unequalled by those offered by any other organization.

Communications are requested from such officers as may desire to raise Companies or Battalions for the Regiments, stating the number of recruits to be raised, the term of service, and the term of service with which the Regiment will be connected.

Full information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

A furlough of thirty days is guaranteed such men as may re-enlist in this Regiment.

Camps of organization will be designated in due time.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 21, 1863.

Inauguration of Gov. Bramlette.

We are requested to call a meeting, of the citizens of the city of Frankfort, and county of Franklin, and the adjacent counties, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 22d instant, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of Governor Thos. E. Bramlette, which will take place on Tuesday, September 1st, (being the fifth Tuesday after the election,) and also to pay suitable respect to the retiring Governor, by an escort for him on his homeward journey.

We hope there will be a full attendance of our citizens, and that all due respect will be paid to these distinguished and patriotic citizens.

Draft in New York City.

The draft in the city of New York, which was interrupted some weeks ago by the mob, has been resumed. Governor Seymour issued an address, warning the people against a repetition of the lawlessness of the recent mob, and urging obedience to the authorities. In speaking of the conscript law he says:

"Until it is set aside by the decision of judicial tribunals, it must be obeyed by any other act of the State or national Legislature. The antagonistic doctrine that men may fully resist laws opposed to their own idea of right or duty, has not only led to great disorder and violence, but is one of the chief causes of the disastrous civil war which has wasted the blood and treasure of our people. Disregard for the sacredness of the Constitution, for the majesty of the laws, and for the decision of the judiciary, is at this time the greatest danger which threatens American liberty. This spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with social order and social society, destructive to the safety of persons and property, and subversive to the liberty of the citizen and the freedom of the nation."

The principles set forth with such clearness by Gov. S. will be recognized as correct and just, and a departure from them has been one of the chief causes of the rebellion. Gov. S., in the extract which we give, expresses the well known principles of Washington, Jackson, Clay, Webster, and Crittenden. The resistance of laws by the radicals of the North headed by Wade, Wilson, Chase, and other prominent Republicans, and the Secessionists of the South, headed by Calhoun, Davis, Hunter, Toombs, and others, that corrupted the politics of the Nation and prepared it for the rebellion in the South, and lawlessness, violence and nullification in the Northern States.

Andrew Jackson, the great modern leader of Democracy, used the following language:

"Until the law shall be declared void by the Courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual or combination of individuals can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that Government can continue to exist on any other principles. It would cease to be a Government and unworthy of the name if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action."

[By Telegraph.]

MADISON IND., August 20, 1863.

COMMANDER POST:

Southern Bank of Ky., at Carrollton, was robbed last night by sixteen (16) men in uniform, and represented themselves as belonging to Scott's Rebel Cavalry. They carried off all the money, and set fire to papers they started away in direction of Owen county.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Cashier Southern Bank of Ky. Carrollton.

INAUGURAL RECEPTION HOP.—Extensive arrangements are being made for an "INAUGURAL RECEPTION HOP" at the Capitol Hotel, on Tuesday evening, September 1st. From our knowledge of the gentlemen who have the matter in charge, we venture the prediction that it will equal in magnificence, and in all its arrangements, the far-famed Assembly Balls. Let the beauty and gallantry of Kentucky add, by their presence, to the interesting exercises of that most eventful and interesting day in the history of the State.

N. Y. Medical University. The next session of the Medical Department of the New York University will commence on MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1863. There is a faculty of able and distinguished professors, among whom are such well known medical men as Valentine Mott, M. D., L. D., Martyn Paine, M. D., LL. D., &c., &c.

Medical students, desirous to avail themselves of the teaching of able professors, and to enjoy all the advantages of a Medical education in a large city, will do well to attend this school.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR SEPTEMBER.—This is an invaluable number of this magazine (to the Ladies,) and we venture the prediction that, although the rougher sex may rail out against Milliners, Mantua Makers, the fashions, and "the Lady's Book" as all humbugs, every mother's son of them who gets a chance will be found openly or secretly peeping into "Godey" to see what becoming fashion their better half will wear next month. Is it not so Ladies?

ENGLISH CONVICTS SENT TO THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Express says there is positive evidence that the British Government is sending ticket-of-leave convicts to this country. Two were found on board the ship E. H. Taylor, which arrived at New York on Monday. They confessed that they had been convicted of crime in England, and stated that their passage to the United States was paid by the British Government. They were not allowed to go to English colonies, and say that a large number of their comrades in crime have been sent to this country by the same process.

life the vote of all our soldiers in the Union army and all the unpolluted votes in the State, and Bramlette would still be elected. No one can pretend that any one was intimidated to vote for Bramlette. The free-men who voted for him, did so voluntarily. Kentucky is loyal to the core—she understands her interest and her duty, and has the sense and moral and physical courage to pursue both. Let Copperheads hiss—they can only show their venom and malignity.

Major General William Nelson.

The remains of Major General William Nelson passed through our city yesterday morning in charge of the committee of the Legislature, and a suitable escort, en route for Camp Dick Robinson, where they will finally repose, in obedience to his often expressed wishes. All the bells in the city were tolled—minute guns were fired from an adjoining hill, and every demonstration of respect shown, which the shortness of the time allowed. A large crowd of the citizens assembled at the depot, on the arrival of the cars, and the feeling which pervaded, was that the deceased and respect for his memory.

The name of Nelson will be indissolubly a fit evidence of the high admiration for linked with the history of this, his native State. The historian will put a proper and a very high estimate upon his invaluable services and his noble exertions to preserve and defend the honor and loyalty of his State. His body will be buried in the spot made famous by his own patriotic efforts in behalf of his country and of Kentucky, "but," to adopt the language of the Journal, "the memory, the worth, and the high integrity of General William Nelson will be eternally enshrined in the most sacred shrine of our State's gratitude and fond remembrance."

The Eminence Barbaque.

This affair, gotten up in honor of the 9th Ky. Cavalry, was one of the most successful demonstrations ever witnessed in this part of the State. The crowd in attendance was variously estimated from 8,000 to 10,000. The exercises were appropriate and interesting, and the dinner, as well as the entire management, did honor to all concerned.

Hon. Robert Mallory opened with a few eloquent and pointed remarks. He was followed by General John B. Huston of Clarke, in one of his best efforts.

After dinner a sword was presented to Capt. Hardin, of the 9th Cavalry, by his company.

Col. John M. Harlan, then followed in an able and masterly speech of over one hour in length; after which Col. R. T. Jacob and Maj. Ry spoke.

We have not space to go into an extended notice of this truly successful and interesting meeting. It was a deserved tribute to the noble Jacon and the gallant officers and soldiers of the 9th Cavalry, who will long be remembered by a grateful country and State.

DARING ROBBERY.—The following dispatch was received, by Col. Allard, on yesterday. We hope that the scoundrels will be pursued and caught, if it costs five times as much as they stole and destroyed:

[By Telegraph.]

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Election Returns.

We have received the following election returns from the Clerk's of the several County Courts:

	JACKSON COUNTY.
Thomas E Bramlette, for governor.	313
Charles A Wickliffe, for governor.	0
Richard T Jacob, for lieutenant governor.	302
William B Read, for lieutenant governor.	0
John M Harlan, for attorney general.	293
Thomas Turner, for attorney general.	300
H. G. Garrard, for treasurer.	0
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer.	0
Wm T Samuels, for auditor.	293
Grant Green, for auditor.	0
James A Dawson, for register.	293
Daniel Stevenson, sup't pub instruction.	292
Thomas C McKee, sup't pub instruction.	0
W H Randall, for congress.	300
R. M. Bradley, for congress.	0
A Curtis elected representative of Estill and.	0

	MONROE COUNTY.
Thomas E Bramlette, for governor.	382
Charles A Wickliffe, for governor.	24
Richard T Jacob, for lieutenant governor.	54
William B Read, for lieutenant governor.	9
John M Harlan, for attorney general.	815
Thomas Turner, for attorney general.	0
H. G. Garrard, for treasurer.	0
H. F. Kalfus, for treasurer.	0
Wm T Samuels, for auditor.	815
Grant Green, for auditor.	5
James A Dawson, for register.	811
Daniel Stevenson, sup't pub instruction.	811
Thomas C McKee, sup't pub instruction.	1
Henry Gider, for congress.	874
T C Winstanley, for congress.	25
Hiram Hagan elected representative.	50,016

	PRAIRIE CHICKENS.
The Dubuque Times	says that "never since Iowa has been settled by the white man have prairie chickens been as numerous as at the present season. In Buchanan and Blackhawk counties they can be killed with stones and clubs, and hunting them with guns is next to no sport at all. So plenty are they that farmers implore hunters to try their luck on their grounds, and in some instances they have manifested a willingness to pay for the killing."

	Dwelling Houses For Sale.
Two desirable DWELLING HOUSES,	centrally located, in Frankfort, for sale.
For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN BAUTZELL,	Frankfort, or Dr. JOHN GOODMAN,
Cir. 3d and Walnut Sts., Louisville, Ky.	Aug. 19, 1863-1m.

	ST. STATE FAIR,
HELD AT LOUISVILLE, KY.	SEPTEMBER 15TH TO 19TH, 1863.

	PREMIUMS OPEN TO THE WORLD.
FIRST DAY—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Ponies and Riders.	SECOND DAY—Blooded Horses, Mules and Riding Ring.
THIRD DAY—Harness Horses.	FOURTH DAY—Saddie Horses.
	Sweepstakes for Horses & Asses.
FIFTH DAY—Carriage and Buggy Horses and Riding Ring.	MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT—Carriages, Buggies, Agricultural Implements, Saws, Preses, Cabinets, Carpentry, and Cooper Work, Sewing Machines, Castings, Hats, Caps, Leather Work, &c.

	FLORAL HALL—Domestic Manufactures of Wool and Cotton, Needles, Work, Paintings in Oil and Water Colors, Heliographs, Grains and Seeds, Garden Products, Fruits, Flowers, Dairy Products, Cabinet, Carpenter, and Cooper Work, Sewing Machines, Castings, Hats, Caps, Leather Work, &c.
	LADY'S HALL—Ante-room formerly occupied by Mr. Fall, (the 4th inst.)
	For particulars see Circulars, which may be had on inquiry of the Rev. J. N. Norton and Col. James J. Miller.
	June 22, 1863-1s.

	School Notice.

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STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

The name of the corporation is **AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY**, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is **FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS**, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unincumbered.	Par Value.	Market Val.
Cash hand and in Bank.	\$87,993 18	88,990 92
Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit.	111,968 05	
Hartford, & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, \$44,000	39,600 00	
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,500	4,060 00	
N. Y. Central Railroad, (Conver't) M'tg'age B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000	12,200 00	
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	27,750 00	
Michigan S. & N. I. R. R. (2d Mort.) M'tg'age B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	27,250 00	
Michigan S. & N. I. R. R. (2d Mort.) M'tg'age B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	25,500 00	
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	25,500 00	
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000	22,000 00	
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest, 35,000	41,800 00	
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest, 30,000	32,400 00	
N. J. R. R. & Trans' Co., M'tg'age Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 19,000	19,000 00	
Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tg'age Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000	10,600 00	
Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tg'age Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,000	3,360 00	
Michigan Central R. Co., M'tg'age Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000	12,100 00	
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual int., 25,000	26,000 00	
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	29,250 00	
New York City Bonds, 6 p'r cent., quarterly, 75,000	86,250 00	
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000	42,940 00	
Hartford City Scrip, 6 p'r cent., semi-annual interest, 26,000	26,000 00	
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1883 & 1883] 6 per cent., annual interest, 60,000	67,200 00	
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent. semi-annual int., 25,000	28,500 00	
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest, 205,000	200,900 00	
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 125,000	135,000 00	
United States [5-20s] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000	100,000 00	
U. S. Treasury Notes, [August] 73, 10 p'r cent., semi-annual interest, 57,300	60,165 00	
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000	10,500 00	
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest, 31,000	35,850 00	
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 15,000	15,450 00	
The following is a list of licensed Aetna agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:		
Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.		
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Mende		
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton		
M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison		
Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas		
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll		
David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.		
Alex. S. McGroarty, Danville, Boyle		
Stephen Elliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin		
Fred. H. Skinner, Eddyville, Lyon		
J. W. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin		
Sam'l Stuckey, Flemingsburg, Fleming		
Neah S. Taylor, Jr., Georgetown, Scott		
Phile H. Hillier, Henderson, Henderson		
A. Phelps Hopkinsville, Christian		
Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock		
James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer		
Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette		
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard		
Fred. B. Merine, Lebanon, Marion		
Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson		
Joseph Broderick, Maysville, Mason		
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery		
Chas. T. Clifton, New Castle, Clinton		
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine		
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen		
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell		
J. H. O'Brien, Owensboro, Daviess		
Wm. W. Massie, Paris, Bourbon		
Louis S. Smith, Richmond, Madison		
Wm. R. Clegg, Springfield, Washington		
Thos. M. Davis, Springfield, Lincoln		
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby		
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln		
Dan'l. M. Bowman, Versailles, Woodford		
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke		
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin		
July 20-2w.		
List showing Number of Volunteers Furnished by Each Congressional District of the State of Kentucky, to United States Army.		
FIRST DISTRICT.		
Fulton.....	0	
Hickman.....	9	
Ballard.....	74	
McCracken.....	63	
Graves.....	150	
Marshall.....	216	
Ogilway.....	48	
Trigg.....	94	
Lyon.....	70	
Caldwell.....	139	
Livingston.....	21	
Crittenden.....	176	
Union.....	25	
Webster.....	64	
Total.....	1,159	
SECOND DISTRICT.		
Christian.....	548	
Hopkins.....	200	
Muhlenburg.....	539	
Henderson.....	190	
Davies.....	407	
McLean.....	462	
I. 1,027		
Hancock.....	188	
Breckinridge.....	537	
Grayson.....	564	
Butler.....	450	
Edmonson.....	116	
Total.....	5,228	
THIRD DISTRICT.		
Russell.....	307	
Cumberland.....	492	
Monroe.....	454	
Metcalfe.....	415	
Barren.....	328	
Simpson.....	387	
Warren.....	74	
Logan.....	381	
Todd.....	327	
Total.....	193	

300 Shares Nassau B'k S'k, New York City..... 30,000 31,800 00

200 Shares North River B'k Stock, N. Y. City..... 10,000 10,500 00

300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City..... 30,000 35,400 00

Meade..... 187

Adair..... 541

Hardin..... 386

Bullitt..... 236

Larue..... 285

Marion..... 735

Washington..... 738

Nelson..... 239

Spencer..... 91

Taylor..... 325

Green..... 440

Shelby..... 469

Anderson..... 261

Total..... 4,933

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hart..... 487

Total..... 4,528

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Jefferson..... 5,037

Oldham..... 248

Henry..... 352

Owen..... 82

Total..... 5,719

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Gallatin..... 136

Harrison..... 220

Boone..... 123

Trimble..... 4

Kenton..... 434

Campbell..... 610

Pendleton..... 578

B'cken..... 412

Carroll..... 43

Total..... 3,260

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Nicholas..... 395

Bourbon..... 194

Clarke..... 204

Fayette..... 378

Scott..... 75

Jessamine..... 144

Woodford..... 148

Franklin..... 488

Mercer..... 731

Boyle..... 219

Lincoln..... 524

Total..... 3,500

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Perry..... 296

Breathitt..... 163

Letcher..... 90

Harlan..... 116

Knox..... 408

Clay..... 465

Owsley..... 507

Whitley..... 501

Laural..... 250

Jackson..... 709

Madison..... 477

Rockcastle..... 371

Garrard..... 443

Pulaski..... 1,022

Casey..... 328

Wayne..... 448

Total..... 7,121

NINTH DISTRICT.

Mason..... 813

Lewis..... 546

Greencup..... 625

Boyd..... 366

Powell..... 125

Fleming..... 687

Rowan..... 154

Lawrence..... 591

Morgan..... 417

Johnson..... 162

Floyd..... 298

Pike..... 469

Magoffin..... 132